

expended in bringing this water into the valley. However, those who engineered the feat looked with pride at the first irrigation water brought across mountain ranges from the Colorado watershed into Wasatch County. In later years, skilled surveyors who looked over the canal said that even though Mr. Oaks and his associates had used crude equipment, the canal was one of the best surveyed mountain ditches ever built.

Another canal, the seven-mile-long Willow Creek Canal, was finished in 1894 at a cost of about \$15,000. Then in 1922 the Strawberry, Willow Creek and Daniels Canyon canals were incorporated into the Daniel Irrigation Company.

The canals served well for many years with only minor repairs and rebuilding. However, by 1947 it was getting difficult to keep the ditches open, so the Daniel Irrigation Company proposed expenditures of more than \$7,000 to put in cement pipe through the tunnel, which has virtually eliminated problems there. The \$7000 was raised by assessment in two years.

In 1953 the Daniel company combined the Strawberry and Willow Creek canals, put a new dam in the river and eliminated sections of the canal that traveled through steep ledges by putting the water through a siphon under Strawberry River from one hillside to the other. Cost of these improvements was some \$54,500, partly financed by a \$31,000 loan from the Utah Water and Power Board.

Because of this water, fine hay, grain, peas and other crops have been raised on the rich bench ground in the Daniel area.

From the beginning, the people of Daniel depended upon irrigation waters to help in their struggle for the necessities of life. The cooperative irrigation projects also helped cement the early settlers into solid community life. Food from the earth was not easily won, and bread literally came by the sweat of their brows. They worked hard together, and to balance their lives they turned to community socials and to The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. A combination meeting house and school building was among the first permanent buildings to be erected in the area.

Daniel is located about four miles south of Heber, and was known to white men as early as 1858. The first white man to establish a permanent home in the area was William Samuel Bethers, a native of Illinois, who had come west with the Church. He established a homestead at the mouth of Daniels Canyon in March, 1874, and built a log house for his family. This modest dwelling, with only a dirt floor and dirt roof, was the first of three homes that he built for his wife, Phebe McMillan Bethers, and their 14 children.

Others began homesteading in the area and by 1885 there were sufficient persons to organize a branch of the Center Creek Ward. Joseph Jacobs was named as the first presiding elder and served until a ward was organized in 1898.

A sister community to Daniel was Buysville, named after Edward Buys, who settled there in 1870. Buys and his wife, Celestia Bromley Buys, were called by leaders of the Church to help build up the Wasatch area. They left their home in Bountiful, Davis County, and moved to Charleston where they built the first shingle roofed house in that community.

Later they moved east to Big Hollow which soon became known as Buysville. As other families came to the area a meeting house and school room was built. The Buysville Branch of the Church was then formed as part of the Charleston ward.

Because all of the early settlers in Daniel and Buysville were Latter-day Saints, it was natural that community activities would center around the Church. Dancing was considered the most popular activity, though sports events were not neglected. No matter how hard the day's work had been the people still found refreshment in dancing parties, even if they had to walk from Daniel to Buysville to join in the fun.

Buysville was a favorite spot for dancing because of the fiddling prowess of Ed Buys, the first settler. Picnic dances were popular social events and had their moments of hilarity.

At one of the picnic frolics, Tom Murdock was fiddling gaily for the dancing when he gave a yell, "Here, come take care of this pie." The amazed onlookers stared as they saw him jiggling a pie on the toe of his shoe, keeping time with the music.

The surprised baker of the pie mustered only a weak, "Why that's a good pie."

JOSEPH JACOB JR. AND LUCY BAKER JACOB

Joseph Jacob Jr. was born August 1, 1867, at Snyderville, Utah, a son of Joseph and Ellen Gerber Jacob Sr. (Joseph Jacob Sr.

DANIEL BIOGRAPHIES



was the son of Norton Jacob). He married Lucy Amanda Baker, April 21, 1897. Joseph Jr. died September 25, 1931, at Chapin, Idaho.

Joseph Jacob Jr. was the oldest son and second child of Joseph Jacob, Sr., who was born in Nauvoo, Ill., May 26, 1842, and Ellen Gerber Jacob, who was born in Huntsville, Ala., September 26, 1847. Joseph Jacob Sr. was the son of Norton Jacob who was born August 11, 1804, in Sheffield Berkshire County, Mass., and his wife, Emily Heaton Jacobs of Montpelier, Vt., who were some of the pioneers who came into Utah in 1847 and were early settlers in Glenwood in Southern Utah for a number of years. Here Joseph Jr. had close contact with his grandparents until they died. He learned many valuable lessons from them.

Joseph Jr.'s parents lived in Snyderville a few years and then moved to Midway and he returned with them and attended school under Attewell Wooton. He was a very studious and brilliant student. When not in school he worked and played as other children.

Before he had completed his schooling at Midway his parents moved to Daniel Ward where they built a good frame home in the canyon, which Jodie, as he was called, plastered. The urge to continue his education was strong so because the opportunity for schooling was not good in Daniel, he went to Heber and did chores for a Mr. Cummings for board and room that he might continue his schooling and finish the grades.

During his young manhood he worked with his father at logging and in sawmills. Always, he had the determination to get more education so he herded sheep and borrowed money to be able to continue. He was a student, under Karl G. Maeser at Brigham Young Academy at Provo.

Education came easy for him and he used

his talents in helping other students to understand their lessons. He taught school in Daniel Ward, one of the several places where he taught. He also filled a 31 month mission to Switzerland and Germany.

He became a farmer and dairyman, moving to Chapin, Idaho, in 1916. He died there September 25, 1931.

Joseph Jr. and Lucy had one son, Joseph Reed.

1st Preside
Elder
Joseph Jacobs
#823
1885 to 1898 = ward
824
827
874

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821